

## DESCRIPTION

### Background

**[Para 1]** The invention generally relates to optical recording and storage drives, and more particularly, to a system and a method for calibrating the proper output power of a light emitting device.

**[Para 2]** As requirements for high volume storage mediums continue to increase, compact disks (CDs) are playing a more important role. During the recording process, pits are created on the CD by an optical pickup unit (OPU) of the CD recorder when by emitting a light beam on a dye layer. Lands are formed on the CD when no light beam is emitted thereon. Pits have a lower reflectivity than the lands, and pits and lands represent the information of 0 and 1.

**[Para 3]** However, pits produced by laser beams of different output power levels from different CD recorders are usually shaped differently, which causes difficulty in the process of reproducing the recorded information. This is a result of the variation in the assembly of the OPU and inconsistencies in the photo diode properties. Therefore, the CD recorder has to have its laser power calibrated prior to the fab-out stage so that the OPU can provide laser beams of the correct power.

[Para 4] Fig.1 shows a power calibration system 100 as disclosed by Liu, et al. in published U.S. Patent application No. 2003/0208332A1. Referring to Fig.1, the power calibration system 100 is used for calibrating a laser diode 102, wherein the laser diode 102 is positioned within an optical recording drive 104. The optical recording drive 104 comprises a CD plate 106, which can move in and out of the optical recording drive 104. During calibration, a first module 108 is positioned upon the laser diode 102 in order to receive the laser beam from laser diode 102. The second module 110 is coupled to the first module 108 and a computer 112, and the computer 112 is coupled to the first module 108 and the optical recording drive 104.

[Para 5] Although not shown, in addition to requiring control to be performed by the computer 112, the power calibration system 100 requires the application of a standard photo diode to be used with the power calibration system. These requirements significantly increase the manufacturing costs. Additionally, in order to command the laser diode 102 of the optical recording drive 104 to progressively emit light beams of increasing power levels, the optical recording drive 104 must be equipped with some kind of a digital port to receive commands from the computer 112. For computer based peripherals, an ATAPI interface is typically used for this purpose. However, in order to reduce costs, stand-alone consumer electronic DVD recorders are not equipped with ATAPI interfaces because they are not needed during normal operations. Therefore a light emitting device calibration method for the laser diode of DVD recorders and other products having light emitting devices is required.

## Summary

**[Para 6]** One objective of the claimed invention is therefore to provide a light emitting device calibration system not requiring control from an external computer, to solve the above-mentioned problems.

**[Para 7]** According to an exemplary embodiment of the claimed invention, a light emitting device calibration system is disclosed comprising: a device under test including: a light emitting device to be calibrated; and a microprocessor electrically coupled to the light emitting device for during a calibration mode controlling power of the light emitting device by changing values of a drive signal to the light emitting device, receiving a power indication corresponding to light emitted by the light emitting device, and determining a power relationship relating values of the drive signal to powers of the light emitting device according to a power indication for each of a plurality of values of the drive signal; and a light detector coupled to the device under test for detecting the light emitted by the light emitting device to generate the power indication corresponding to the light emitted by the light emitting device.

**[Para 8]** According to another exemplary embodiment of the claimed invention, a method is disclosed for light emitting device calibration. The method comprises: providing a device under test having a light emitting device to be calibrated and a microprocessor; providing a light detector; controlling power of the light emitting device using the microprocessor by changing values of a drive signal to the light emitting device; detecting light emitted by the light emitting device and generating a power indication corresponding to light emitted by the light emitting device using the light detector; receiving the power indication using the microprocessor; and determining a power relationship relating values of the drive signal to powers of the light emitting device using the microprocessor according to the power indication for a plurality of values of the drive signal.

[Para 9] These and other objectives of the claimed invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

### Brief Description of Drawings

[Para 10] Fig.1 shows a power calibration system according to the related art.

[Para 11] Fig.2 shows a first power calibration system according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[Para 12] Fig.3 shows an example implementation of the signal calibration circuit of Fig.2.

[Para 13] Fig.4 shows an example power relationship as determined by the CPU during a calibration mode of the device under test shown in Fig.2.

[Para 14] Fig.5 shows a second power calibration system according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[Para 15] Fig.6 shows a third power calibration system according to additional exemplary embodiments of the present invention.

[Para 16] Fig.7 shows a flowchart describing a general method of light emitting device calibration according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

### Detailed Description

[Para 17] Fig.2 shows a first power calibration system 200 according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The first power

calibration system 200 includes a device under test 202, a light detector such as a power meter 204 coupled to the device under test 200, and a signal calibration circuit 216. The device under test 202 includes a microprocessor being a central processing unit (CPU) 206, an non-volatile memory being an electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) 208, and a pickup head 210 for controlling a light emitting device being a laser diode (LD) 211. The power meter 204 includes a photo sensor 214 and an output generator 212.

[Para 18] After assembly at the manufacturer, the first calibration system 200 is used to calibrate the laser power of the LD 211. Power is applied to device under test 202 and the CPU 206 enters a calibration mode. For example, a jumper in the device under test 202 could be shorted to control the CPU 206 to enter the calibration mode, or other methods such as temporally loading program code corresponding to the calibration mode into the EEPROM 208 for execution by the CPU 206 at power-on. Once in the calibration mode, the CPU 206 controls the output power of the LD 211 by changing values of a drive signal DS to the pickup head 210. A plurality of different values of the drive signal DS are outputted by the CPU 206. The pickup head 210 drives the LD 211 at an output power level corresponding to the value of the drive signal DS. Light emitted by the LD 211 is received by the photo sensor 214 of the power meter 204, and an electrical signal S corresponding to the intensity of the received light is passed to the output generator 212. In this embodiment, the output generator 212 of the power meter 204 generates an analog signal  $V_A$  being proportional to the intensity of the light received by the photo sensor 214. The outputted analog signal  $V_A$  is therefore also proportional to the output laser power of the LD 211. For example, in this embodiment, the analog signal  $V_A$  is a changing voltage level. The signal calibration circuit 216 receives the analog signal  $V_A$  and outputs a power indication signal  $V_{PI}$  being inversely proportional to the analog signal  $V_A$ . Therefore, the power indication signal  $V_{PI}$  is also inversely proportional to the output laser power of the LD 211. The CPU 206 receives the power indication  $V_{PI}$  on an analog input pin of

the CPU 206 connected to an analog to digital converter 218 of the CPU 206. The CPU then determines a power relationship relating values of the drive signal DS to output powers of the LD 211 according to a different power indication  $V_{PI}$  for each of a plurality of different values of the drive signal DS.

[Para 19] Fig.3 shows an example implementation of the signal calibration circuit 216 according to this embodiment of the present invention. The signal calibration circuit 216 includes an operational amplifier (op-amp) 302, a voltage reference source VREF, a first resistor 304, and a second resistor 306. The op-amp 302 has an inverting terminal (-), a non-inverting terminal (+), and an output terminal Out, where the output terminal Out is for outputting the power indication  $V_{PI}$ . The voltage reference source VREF is of a predetermined voltage value and is coupled to the non-inverting terminal (+) of the op-amp 302. The first resistor 304 has a first end coupled to the analog signal  $V_A$  outputted by the power meter 204, and a second end coupled to the inverting terminal (-) of the Op-Amp 302. The second resistor 306 has a first end coupled to the inverting terminal (-) of the Op-Amp 302, and a second end coupled to the output terminal and the power indication signal  $V_{PI}$ .

[Para 20] As will be well easily recognized by a person of ordinary skill in the art, if the first resistor 304 has the same value as the second resistor 306, the power indication signal  $V_{PI}$  outputted by the signal calibration circuit 216 corresponds to the following formula:

$$[Para 21] \quad V_{PI} = 2 \bullet V_{REF} - V_A \quad \text{(Formula 1)}$$

[Para 22] In this way, the signal calibration circuit 216 outputs a power indication  $V_{PI}$  having an inverse relationship with the analog signal  $V_A$ . Because the voltage reference source VREF has a predetermined voltage value, when the LD 211 is turned off and therefore not emitting any light, the analog signal  $V_A$  will be zero volts and the power indication signal  $V_{PI}$  will have a voltage

value equal to 2VREF. Therefore, by outputting a value of the drive signal DS (for example a value of zero) causing no light to be emitted by the LD 211, the CPU 206 can sample the incoming power indication  $V_{PI}$  and determine a voltage gain GAIN of the power calibration system 200. This voltage gain GAIN is caused due to an uncertainty of a second reference voltage VREF2 of the analog to digital converter 218 of the CPU 206. The voltage gain GAIN corresponds to the following formula:

[Para 23]  $GAIN = (2 \bullet VREF) / (V_{CPU})$ , (Formula 2)

[Para 24] where  $V_{CPU}$  is the value of the power indication signal  $V_{IP}$  as sampled by the analog to digital converter 218 of the CPU 206.

[Para 25] The CPU 206 uses this gain value during calibration to correct the values measured by the analog to digital converter 218 for the received power indications  $V_{PI}$  of the different drive signal values. In this way, regardless of differences of second reference voltages VREF2 for different CPUs 206, the light emitting calibration system 200 is able to accurately determine the power relationship relating values of the drive signal DS to output powers of the LD 211.

[Para 26] More specifically, the actual laser power of the LD 211 at a particular value of drive signal DS corresponds to the following formula:

[Para 27]  $Laser\ Power = (2 \bullet VREF) - (GAIN \bullet V_{CPU})$  (Formula 3)

[Para 28] Fig.4 shows an example power relationship as determined by the CPU 206 during the calibration mode of the device under test 200 shown in Fig.2. For lower values of the drive signal DS, there is no light emitted from the LD 211. This offset is shown as a first portion 400 of the power relationship

and is caused because of the light emitting properties of the LD 211. At drive signal value DS1, the LD 211 begins to emit light and, during a second portion 402, the power relationship ramps upward in laser power as the drive signal DS increases in value. In this embodiment, the CPU 206 progressively increases the drive signal DS; however, the present invention is not limited to only this embodiment. For example, if the slope of the second portion 402 of the power curve is assumed to be linear, calibration of the LD 211 can be performed using only two values (e.g., DS2 and DS3) of the drive signal DS and extrapolating where the second portion 402 of the power curve will cross zero power. Once determined, the power relationship is stored in the EEPROM 208 by the CPU 206 for usage by the device under test 202 during normal operations. Therefore, during normal operations, the CPU is able to accurately control the power output using different values of the drive signal DS according to desired laser powers.

[Para 29] Fig.5 shows a second power calibration system 500 according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig.5, the second power calibration system 500 includes a device under test 502, a light detector such as a power meter 504 coupled to the device under test 502, and a signal calibration circuit such as the signal calibration circuit 216 mentioned above. In the embodiments shown in Fig.5, the device under test 502 includes a microprocessor being a central processing unit (CPU) 506, a non-volatile memory being the EEPROM 208, and the pickup head 210 for controlling the light emitting device being the LD 211. Please note, the CPU 506 includes an analog to digital converter such as the analog to digital converter 218 mentioned above. However, unlike in the Fig.2, the CPU 506 shown in Fig.5 further includes a digital interface 518. In this embodiment, because the power meter 504 includes a digital output interface 512, an accurate power indication value  $V_{PI2}$  can be directly generated in the power meter 512 and digitally received by the CPU 518. In this way there is no uncertainty in the received power indication  $V_{PI2}$  value. Please note, the power indication  $V_{PI2}$  complies with a transmission standard such as RS-232 or

universal serial bus (USB), and the digital output interface 512 of the power meter 504 and the digital interface 518 both comply with the transmission standard, too. That is, the digital output interface 512 and the digital interface 518 could be RS-232 or USB interfaces. By relating different resulting digital power indications  $V_{PI2}$  for a plurality of different values of the drive signal DS, the CPU 506 can directly determine the power relationship and thereby calibrate the device under test 502.

[Para 30] Although in these embodiments mentioned above, the non-volatile memory 208 is an EEPROM 208, this is not a limitation of the present invention. In another embodiment similar to one of these embodiments, the EEPROM 208 can be replaced with another kind of non-volatile memory 208 such as a FLASH. In addition, although in these embodiments mentioned above, the analog to digital converter 218 is integrated into a microprocessor such as the CPU 206 and the CPU 506, this is not a limitation of the present invention. In another embodiment similar to one of these embodiments, the analog to digital converter 218 can be installed outside the microprocessor such as the CPU 206 and the CPU 506. In another embodiment similar to one of these embodiments, the analog to digital converter 218 can be installed outside the device under test 202 or the device under test 502.

[Para 31] Fig.6 shows a third power calibration system 600 according to additional exemplary embodiments of the present invention. As shown in Fig.6, the third power calibration system 600 includes a device under test 602, a light detector such as a power meter 204 coupled to the device under test 602, a signal calibration circuit such as the signal calibration circuit 216 mentioned above, and a microprocessor 616. In the embodiments shown in Fig.6, the device under test 602 includes a microprocessor being a central processing unit (CPU) 606, a non-volatile memory being the EEPROM 208, and the pickup head 210 for controlling the light emitting device being the LD 211. Please note, the CPU 606 includes a digital interface such as the digital interface 518 mentioned above. In addition, the microprocessor 616 shown in

Fig.6 includes an analog to digital converter such as the analog to digital converter 218 mentioned above. The analog to digital converter 218 converts the power indication signal  $V_{PI}$  to a digital value  $V_{PI-D}$  (not shown) corresponding to the power indication signal  $V_{PI}$ , and the microprocessor 616 converts the digital value  $V_{PI-D}$  to a digital power indication signal  $V_D$  corresponding to the digital value  $V_{PI-D}$ . That is, the digital power indication signal  $V_D$  corresponds to the power indication signal  $V_{PI}$ . In this embodiment, the digital power indication signal  $V_D$  complies with a certain transmission standard such as RS-232 or USB, and the digital interface 518 also complies with the transmission standard. That is, the digital interface 518 could be an RS-232 or USB interface.

[Para 32] In contrast to the CPU 206 of the first power calibration system 200 shown in Fig.2, the microprocessor 616 and the CPU 606 of the third power calibration system 600 shown in Fig.6 cooperate to fulfill the same functionality of the CPU 206. In another embodiment of the third power calibration system 600, the microprocessor 616 may perform at least the calibration portion of the functionality of the CPU 206.

[Para 33] Fig.7 shows a flowchart describing a general method of light emitting device calibration according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[Para 34] Step 700: Provide a device under test having a light emitting device to be calibrated and a microprocessor.

[Para 35] Step 702: Provide a light detector attached to the device under test for detecting light emitted by the light emitting device.

[Para 36] Step 704: Control the power of the light emitting device using the microprocessor by changing values of a drive signal to the light emitting device.

[Para 37] Step 706: Detect the light emitted by the light emitting device and generate a power indication corresponding to the light emitted by the light emitting device using the light detector.

[Para 38] Step 708: Receive the power indication using the microprocessor.

[Para 39] Step 710: Determine a power relationship relating values of the drive signal to powers of the light emitting device using the microprocessor according to the power indication for a plurality of values of the drive signal.

[Para 40] It should be noted that other embodiments of the present invention are also possible. For example, for some optical drives, the pickup head 310 includes both a DVD laser diode and a CD laser diode. In this situation, the above-disclosed method of light emitting device calibration can be used to perform calibration of both the DVD and CD laser diodes separately. In another embodiment, the power relationship relating values of the drive signal DS to output powers of the DVD laser diode is first determined using the above-disclosed method of light emitting device calibration. Afterwards, the power relationship is simply multiplied by a predetermined constant relating output powers of the DVD laser diode to output powers of the CD laser diode (e.g., multiplying by a value of 1.2). Alternatively, the power relationship for the CD laser diode could be determined first and then divided by the above-mentioned predetermined constant. Additionally, the present invention is not limited to using standard power meters. Any light detector or photo sensor can be used receive light emitted by the light emitting device and generate a power indication signal corresponding to the intensity of the light emitted by the light emitting device.

[Para 41] The present invention provides a light emitting calibration system and associated method of light emitting device calibration that does not require a standard laser diode or a GPIB card that is controlled by an external computer. Manufacturing costs are therefore greatly reduced. Additionally, because the calibration process is controlled by a microprocessor

embedded in the device under test, the calibration process is simplified and easily automated. An analog to digital converter in the microprocessor can be used by the light emitting device calibration system of the present invention so that no digital interface is needed to be installed on stand-alone consumer electronic DVD recorders. Uncertainty of a reference voltage of the microprocessor analog to digital converter is accounted for by a signal calibration circuit that provides a power indication signal being inversely proportional to an analog signal outputted by a power meter.

[Para 42]           Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.